

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILK MAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK.
IS
PURE FRESH
COWS MILK.

No. 16,121.

號六月正年五十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.

寅甲戌年四國民華中

PRION, 88.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

DR. YAMAZAKI
SURGEON, DENTIST.

HAS RETURNED from JAPAN and
may be consulted daily at
34 Queen's Road.
(Corner of Flower Street).
Tel. No. 1362.
Hongkong, December 8, 1914. 1277

THE CHINA MAIL NOTICE

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$36 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be
sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "Mail" Hongkong.
Code: A.B.C. 3th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

THE SHELL IN THE SAND.

How a London Constable Was Made
Deaf and Dumb.

While serving with the Naval Brigade
at Antwerp a remarkable experience befell
Police-Constable Smith, of the London
Metropolitan Force. He relates that a
German shell exploded in the sand, with
the result that quite a "sand-blast" was
experienced over a limited area.
After the commotion had subsided the
constable—otherwise apparently unharmed—
was deaf and dumb.

Smith was brought back to England,
and placed in an observation ward at
Chatham Hospital, where the doctor
finally decided to operate.

It was then found that not only were
the drums of the man's ears coated with
fine sand, which was packed in like a
piece of marble, but that sand had also
got under the muscles of the tongue, and
into the throat. After the sand had
been removed, Smith discovered to his
delight that he could both hear and
speak. He is now back at Woodford,
almost ready to resume duty.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around
the bush." We might as well out
with it first as last. We want you to try
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next
time you have a cough or cold. There is
no reason so far as we can see why you
should not do so. This preparation by its
remarkable effect has gained a world-wide
reputation and people everywhere speak of
it in the highest terms of praise. It is for
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CAFÉ AU LAIT

Coffee and Milk as served in France but "made in England."

MILKMAID BRAND.

Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct
proportions, and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage
that is

WARMING - INVIGORATING - SUSTAINING

Now a splendid time to try it.

NO EXTRA MILK

NO EXTRA SUGAR

NO TIME

NO TROUBLE

NO WASTE

SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.

If there is any difficulty in procuring



please write to
MILKMAID Depot, P.O. Box 751, Hongkong, giving name and
address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a sample tin enough for 8 cups
will be sent free.
Sold at all Stores 45 cents per large tin.

A. D. C.

present

FOR ONE NIGHT & ONE MATINEE
SAT. JAN. 9th WED. JAN. 6th

at 9.15 p.m. at 4.30 p.m.

A Fairy Ballet

ENTITLED

"SNOWWHITE AND THE FROG PRINCE"

in 3 Parts and 4 Tableaux

in which will appear

THE

"Bluebird" Corps de Ballet

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. H. Anstruther,
C.M.G.

In Aid of the

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE: Children half prices.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted at half price to the Pit.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Kowloon Bay

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.

VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.

SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KELVIN MOTORS.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Hongkong
Club. Must be single. Apply with
particulars of qualifications to
The CHAIRMAN,
Hongkong Club,
Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1914. 1322

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Importers. 116 Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 25 and
27, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Crockery Ware,
Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

SUP. PAT POO STREET.

TEL. No. 1408. CANTON and
Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road
and No. 120, Cornsant Road Central.
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

FOR a good told story, see "Cart of
the Table" with Wine & Lacquer,
the best "ALEXANDRA CAFE."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DUCK 78" x 88" x 3 1/8"

Pumps empty Dock in 2 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with great efficiency.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO. LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 120 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

NOW OPEN

LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES—

Turkish Bath - - - - - 1/3

Electric Bath - - - - - 1/3

Complete Body Massage - - - - - 2

Simple Bath - - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEER.

13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SCPIESS, Manager.

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Fochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.

Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas

85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee

75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, also Scones, Cakes &c.
procureable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TIGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.

Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$1 per day Max

Telegraph Add: "Peakful"

P. O. PEUSTER

Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine
under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from
5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone 197

Telegraphic Address "COOPERN"

Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 975 lbs net

In Bags of 257 lbs net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND

ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAY 5" to 12" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

501

"MUMBYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

670

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Works Office, 43, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 412.
Shipyards, Sham Sui Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatever."

Medical Magazine, March 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1914

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.
etc., etc.

AGENTS FOR

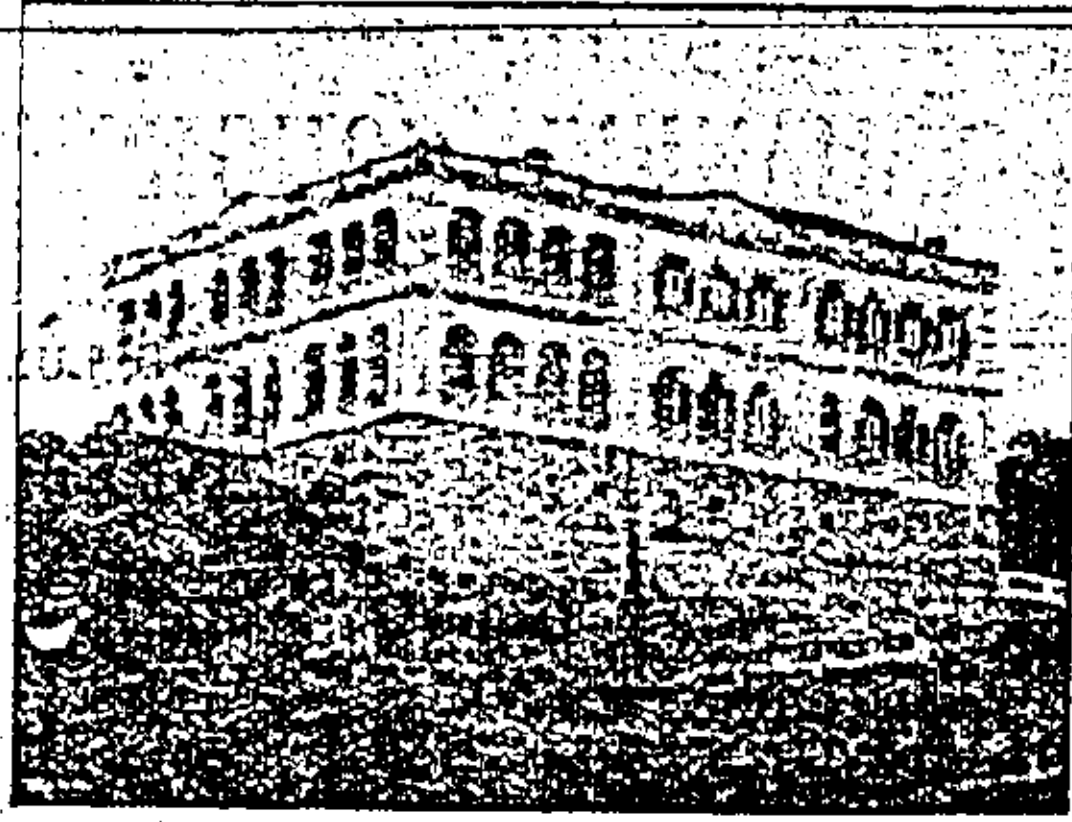
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

BOA VISTA HOTEL



MACAO

THE above HOTEL is now under new EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists
and Visitors are guaranteed every comfort and an excellent cuisine. Best attention
and moderate rates.
For Particulars Apply to
The Manager.THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FURNACE, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUR DRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 469.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.
Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

G. ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, DOBI, MUTABE, YO-
SHIMOTO, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SAYO,
SEINNEW and KAMIMADADA
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OTUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Kanetsu,
Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran,
Hakodate, Koko, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuyama, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.Tel. Addresses for above: 'IWASAKI'
Codes:—A1, ABU 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:—

CHINRIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.,
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
No. 2, Pender Street,
Hongkong.

NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern the Under-
signed will carry on BUSINESS as
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, Merchants and
Commission Agents under his own name
having severed all connection with the
Firm of P. SUFFICIENT & Co.,
Sd/- A. G. LLOTH,
Hongkong, December 31, 1914. 1349

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR

FARMER FAMS AND BACON.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST

COME TO US.

66

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURITA

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

BIOGRAPHIES of over 8,000 people

who are well-known in society and of

several hundred foreigners associated with

Japan appear in the book. Quite new

material and accurate sketches, both being

utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book

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The price is yen 6 (24/-) or \$3 per copy.

Orders for the book should be accompanied

by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition

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a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cents to Korea

and China 40 cents and to Europe & America

70 cents or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world

noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:

Yet another "Who's Who" and this

time from Japan! The reader is aware

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that the East has now become Western

practically almost in the last detail. But

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Mr Kurita is a skillful editor and has done

his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,

No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,

Rejimachi, Tokyo.

768

YEW LEE & Co.

Ah Cheong and L. Hansen.

STEVENSON'S, SHARPE & CO. LTD.

COMPRADORS AND COAL MERS.

CHANGS.

15, LEE YUN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914. 1145

YESTERS: From, Fried or Stewed.

Finch Haddara, Rippers, &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

P. was here last night, applied, &c. of

the big variety of other dishes at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE at 8:30 to 10:00

p.m.

ON THE HILLS

SMOKE

GARRICK MIXTURE

THIS HIGH-CLASS MIXTURE IS OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

THE LIFE HEREAFTER.

REMARKABLE ADDRESS BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

Sir Oliver Lodge inaugurated a science
week at Downing Hall, Waltham, on
Nov. 22, when he delivered a striking
address on the subject of science and
religion."We all know," Sir Oliver Lodge
said, "that there are powers of good
and power of evil. We are fighting
them at the present time. Why are
we fighting? This is the holiest war
that we have ever engaged in because
the power of evil are loose and because
there is spiritual wickedness in high
places, and in fighting them we are
agents of good. It is a holy war. What
is the doctrine opposed to us? That
there is nothing higher than the State,
that the State is the summit of every-
thing, and that the State is entitled to
do whatever it pleases if it is conducive
to its benefit. No moral law, no exist-
ence higher than a powerful State. Well,
that is practical Atheism, that is what
we are at war with. If the world
ever came under such domination as
that life would not be worth living. In
literal truth it would be far better to
do than to live under such domination
as that. We know there is a moral
government of the world; we know there
are high ideals. We know how splen-
dently our troops are behaving. Our
troops have done with those beliefs upon
them under this kind of coercion and
falsity of belief. We are sometimes
told of the importance of right belief and
the condemnation that follows wrong
belief. But there is great truth in this,
and we see it going on now. Right be-
lief gives us strength, determination,
and energy, and such vigour that you
are irresistible, and cannot be overcome.
The other belief must succumb. The
powers of God are stronger than the
powers of evil. We are not the only
agents of the Deity, but we are agents,
and our help is wanted, in resisting
forces of evil. When free will was
granted to creatures they had the power
of doing wrong as well as the power of
doing right. We have the power to
help and we have the power to hinder
the process of development. A great
deal of the government of this planet
was handed over to man, and if he does
not do things they are not done. There
are many things we can do, and many
things which we cannot do. Those we
can do we are now fortunately trying to
do with all our might, and the spiritual
and material intellect. They are not far
apart, they are much closer than we
think. Mind and consciousness are not
limited to the brain. An extraordinary
doctrine people have is that the brain
is your mind. Why do they say that?
Because if you destroy the brain your
mind appears to go. But what goes?
Not your mind. Your consciousness
is still there, but it can no longer mani-
fest itself. It has lost its power of
manifestation. The brain is the organ
of mind, but it is not the soul. The soul
is not in the body. Why do you do things?
Why do you go to the front? Because
you have made up your mind. Your
mind works your body, not vice versa;
and once you realise that consciousness
is something greater, something outside
the particular mechanism that it makes
use of, you will understand that sur-
vival of existence is natural, is the
simplest thing. It is unreasonable that
the soul should jump out of existence
when the body is destroyed.

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p.m.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN OBJECTIVE WARSAW.

London, Dec. 25.

Germans are crossing the Daura at
Zabrat which is five miles from Sokat-
chiff; this seems to confirm that Warsaw
is the German objective. An obstinate
battle has been fought on the left bank of
the Pilica, near the villages of Jaszczew and
Rokavol, six miles from Novosisto.
We successfully advanced on the right bank
of the Pilica in the region of Opoczno and
Tomaszow.The Austrians at Trzemeszka attempted a
fresh sortie during which we annihilated
several companies and captured the
remnants. We seized one and a half
volumes of field railway and immediately em-
ployed captured machine guns against the
approaching reserve.The Russian Minister for War has called to
an American paper that all German
reports of a so-called victory in Poland are
sheer invention and that the enemy is
exhausting himself in vain efforts to acquire
the Russian front positions and his
offensive in South Poland and eastern Galicia is
absolutely stopped and there is no question
of Warsaw's falling.

THE EXPANDING BULLET.

British Answer to German Allegations.

A memorandum has been issued by
the War Office respecting British and
German service ammunition. It is a
denial of the various charges several times
made in Germany in such a way as to
be incapable of disproof, of the use of
"dum-dum" bullets in the British
Army. On the other hand, evidence is
given showing that both in Togoland and
in France German soldiers have been
supplied with a type of expanding bullet
which is expressly prohibited by
The Hague Convention. Similarly it
is shown that the revolver bullet used by
British officers, which has been attacked,
is as humane as the ordinary conical
bullet.Thus the German allegations, as the
memorandum points out, are "not only
untrue, but would appear to have been
made solely for the purpose of justifying
the previous issue to the German troops
of projectiles which do undoubtedly con-
travene The Hague Convention."

SINGAPOREANS AT THE FRONT.

Correspondence from Seat of War.

Several of the French Singaporeans,
who were given hearty send-offs early in
August, have written to their friends here,
says the "Straits Times." A few of them,
including Mr. J. A. Rainat, of the Mes-
sageries Maritimes, are being trained, or are
still kept in the depots. Others have al-
ready been in the fighting line. Mr. J.
Chiffon, who was in France at the
declaration of war, and was one of the
first to cross the frontier of Lorraine, had
a very narrow escape. At the battle of
Moyeul-Vie, he was grievously wounded in
the leg, and while crawling towards the ar-
my, he was shot again through the arm.
Latter on, brought back to the ambulance,
he found that practically all his
company had been annihilated, only two
remaining. He is now doing well in the
vicinity of Rheims; he has already gone
back to the firing line. The other son
was severely wounded during the siege of
Maubeuge, and taken a prisoner of war
after the reduction of the place; he is still
at the hospital at Metz. In Westphalia,
Met of the Catholic Fathers from Singa-
pore are busy in the hospitals and
ambulances. Father Devalis has been most
exposed, having been sent to Lunville,
and after that to divers ambulances on the
front. The sympathetic Father Francois
writes from Lyons that he will probably
be sent very soon to minister to
the wounded on the battlefield, where
says he, the ministry of the priest is
easy and consoling. Mr. P. Dupire, of the
firm Dupire Brothers, is in Verun, Mr. J.
Lange, of the Messageries Maritimes,
is somewhere in the region of Arras, a few
hundred yards from the German trenches.
His friend, Mr. C. de St. Cere, always
most enthusiastic, waits impatiently for the
day when he will receive the order to
charge with his regiment, those "Boches,"
as he calls them, while somewhere in the
forests of Alsace, only a few metres from
the Germans, whom he can hear "speak
and cough." Mr. Hoberdon, of Fatha
Pera, delicate artist that he is, takes
pleasure in describing the surroundings,
the diverse aspects of the forest, the
plants, and so forth. Even in war, and in
most perilous situations, everybody keeps
his special leisurely interest, and carries
with him what formed his interest before
in ordinary life.

25,000 PEARL FOUND.

The Secretary of the Western Aus-
tralian Fisheries Department, in his report
announcing the discovery of a large pearl
by Mr. A. G. Russell on the north-west
coast of the State, says: "The gem was
found in a blister in the adductor muscle
of a 2 1/2 lb. mother-of-pearl shell. The
blister was one inch and a quarter long,
one inch wide, and seven-eighths of an
inch in height. This blister on being
opened was found to contain a perfectly
round pearl of 100 grains, being cleaned
down to 96 grains. The pearl, although
marked slightly, is a very valuable one,
and it can be cleaned to a perfect lustre
and should retain its shape if stored
carefully." The pearling industry of
Western Australia is suffering by the
war.Berlin, official: Our ships were hit
by coast batteries, but were only slightly
damaged at another place.
This reminds us of the story of
the man who, on being asked where he
had been fighting by a way, replied: "In
the drawing room and the par-
lour."

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. GERALD GEORGE WOOD has
This Day been admitted as a Partner
in our Firm.
LEIGH & ORANGE.
Hongkong, January 5, 1915.

I say

KEATING'S LOZENGES

cure the worst Cough

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1913,
£23,622,185.
[—Authorized Capital £8,000,000]
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,497,500
11—Fire Funds £3,899,114
11—Life & Annuity Funds £16,135,160
Sinking Fund Account £8,512
£23,561,568Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,188
Life and Annuity 1,973,289
Branches £23,622,185Revenue Marine Department £23,622,185
Other Receipts £23,622,185

£23,622,185

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
Agents.

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p

Hughes and Hough

ATTORNEYS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
A.B.C. and S.F. SYSTEMS.
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
the 6th and 7th January, 1915, at 10 a.m.,
each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, and
at the Kowloon Depot.
One 42½ Foot Steam Launch (Hull only)
one Steam Fire Engine and one 64 Foot
Coal Lighter (carrying capacity
150 Tons)

OLD AND SCRAP
NAVAL AND VICTUALLING
STORES

Comprising:
Old and Surplus Naval Stores—Ships
Compasses, Boiler with Mountings etc.,
Fan Engines, Compound Horizontal
Engine, Carpan and engine, Oil Engine
with Tank, Cylinders, Surface Condensers,
Electric Light Engine and Dynamo, Hand
Winches, Feed Pumps, Steel Flasks, Slide
Valves, Propellers, Air Compressor,
Canvas and Leather Belts, Stage
Lashing, Oil Cordage, Paperstuffs, Canvas
Rags, Old India Rubber, Reading and
Table Lamps, Bows, Oars (Ash and Fir),
Carpet, Rugs, Blankets, Punks, Steel
Tools, Electric Cable, Old Chain Cable,
Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil,
etc., etc.
Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:
Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets,
Officers Mess Traps, (A quantity of
Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen),
Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak
Staves, etc., etc.

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF
AMERICAN FLOUR.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the
Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.

Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1914. 1330

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
FRIDAY,
the 8th January, 1915, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,
As follows:—

TEAKWOOD.—Drawing Room Suites,
Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Furniture,
Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs,
Brass and Brass mounted Bedsteads, Toilet
Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c.,
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Table and Chairs, etc., etc.,
Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery,
Glass and E.P. Sundry Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also
Blackwood Furniture, Two Pianos,
Marble Clock, several Iron Safes,
HAND SEWING MACHINES, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on
FRIDAY,
the 8th January, 1915, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
THREE REMINGTON AND ONE
OLIVER TYPEWRITERS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1915.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE cannot be
Bates, if Equalled, For Bread
Cakes, Confectionery, Meats with White &
Liquor.

Bottled History

is a phrase that can truthfully be applied to

JOHNNIE WALKER

Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing
during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

JOHNNIE WALKER,
"White" Label,
Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Red" Label,
Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Black" Label,
Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same Quality
throughout the World.

To safeguard these ages our
policy for the future is the policy
of the past. First and foremost
we are to maintain a pure and
consistent quality of our Scotch
Whisky.

K&P & CO. SINGAPORE.
PERRIN COOPER & CO.
THE HANKOW CHINESE WHISKY
LIU HANG WANG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
Glasgow, Scotland.



Johnnie Walker
Still going strong.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
the 15th and 16th January, 1915,
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRASSES,
BRONZES,
&c., &c., &c.
Recently imported from the North,
Consisting of:—
Yuen, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching,
Kienlung, Tzongkong and Kienlung
Products.

Consisting of:—
White and Blue Plates and Vases, a
number of Sung-dé-Bonpai and Peach Bloom
Vases, 3 and 5-Coloured Vases, Agate and
Crystal Snuff Bottles and Ornaments,
Ming Bronzes and Incense Burners, etc.,
etc.

Also
Old Lacquer Screens, Amber, Coral and
Jadestone Beads, Old Chinese Engravings
and Pictures, Euboeities, Mandarin
Coats, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
N.B.—The Undersigned will give one
week guarantee as to genuineness of the
articles offered.

Terms of Sale:—from Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 4, 1915. 1331

HOTELS

KINGSCLEERE HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the Hill
district, overlooking the Botanical
Gardens and facing the Harbour.
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously
fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric
Fans.

Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms
throughout.
Telephone No. 1122.
Cable Address: "Kingscleere."
A.B.C. Code 6th Ed.
Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1298

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
A. Electric Traction Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address:
"Victoria." FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

SIEN TING.
Surgeon Dentist.
No. 14, D'ARCADE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3

THERAPY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3

SHOULD JAPAN BE ASK- ED TO CO-OPERATE IN EUROPE?

An article appears in the November
number of the Fortnightly Review, en-
titled "The Full Value of the Japanese
Alliance," by a writer who signs himself
"Fa Vedette." The burden of it is the
desirability of shortening the war by the
co-operation of the Japanese Army in
Europe. This is apparently one of the
articles a telegraphic summary of which
has produced some sarcastic writing in
Japanese newspapers, says the "Japan
Chronicle." From informal evidence,
the writer seems to be familiar with
Japan, where, if we are not mistaken,
he occupied a high position in the diplo-
matic world. We make the following
extract:—

"To turn the scale promptly and com-
pletely in the Western theatre of the
war, what is wanted is the immediate
presence of an additional army of 250,000
men. By an 'army' fully trained and
equipped to fight on the front at once,
and to fight on their arrival is meant,
and there is only one country that can
supply it. That country is our gallant
and devoted ally, Japan. The world de-
voted is used adverbially. We have only
to ask and we can have Japanese co-
operation to-morrow. The first doubt
that may strike the mind is that Japan
is too far off. Let us remove this doubt
at once. Japan by the Pacific Canadian
route is only a few days farther away
from the English Channel than India.
Within a month of the Emperor of
Japan issuing his orders, the Japanese
Army would be in Flanders or Nor-
mandy. We have brought in India,
with its comparatively small army. We
cannot for the sake of the common cause
restrain from exercising our influence
to induce Japan to come to the front.
Very little judgment will be necessary,
and Japan will throw into the scale not
a little army, but a mass which the
Germans will have to take into account.
The Japanese alliance is one of the chief
assets of the British Empire; the time
has arrived to bring it into the general
account for the consummation of a task
that will confer present relief and future
security on many millions of people.

"Nor must we forget that Japan is
herself at war with Germany, and that
she has the right to attack her adver-
sary who dares fight. If she liked to send
an armada of her own to Europe there
is no one with any right to stop her,
and certainly neither France nor Bel-
gium would look askance at any aid, no
matter whence it came. As Japan's
chief desire and ambition is to gain a
prominent place among the Great Powers
of Asia, and of the world, the possi-
bility of military action in Europe has
been carefully studied by the Japanese
Staff at Tokyo, and there is little
doubt that all is ready for the execution
of a clear and well-conceived plan.

"While Japan would not make any
bargain, offering her co-operation in a
large spirit and with the sympathy of a
true comrade, it would be hurtful to her
feelings and to our Allies also to accept
such aid without her receiving some de-
finite reward and share in the spoils of
victory. We could not, of us, let her
return empty-handed after so signal a
service, and yet there might be some
unpleasantness in fixing upon a suitable
and attainable reward. It would be bet-
ter to fix it beforehand, and the follow-
ing suggestion might provide a solution
that would be generally acceptable.
Japan could be assumed the reception to
German East Africa. That would give
her a fine colony still in the making and
a vent for her activities in a scene far
removed from Australian and American
susceptibilities. For the States holding
territory in the Congo basin, which are
France, Belgium, and Portugal, Japan
would be a far preferable neighbour to
Germany. Their Governments would not
hesitate to become parties to a conven-
tion, admitting Japan to take her place
in Equatorial Africa as her reward for
supporting the common cause.

The fundamental objection that
many persons will feel to the introduc-
tion of Asiatics in a European quarrel is
one of the old-fashioned prejudices that
will not hold water in these days. Keep
Asia out of it, say these unworldly
persons, but they forget that Asia has
a right to her say in the matter. Ger-
many is fighting not merely for her
money in Europe, but for colonies and
tropical possessions. Were she to win
she would soon have her own way in
two other continents. Asia thus cannot
be kept out of it. India has been brought
into it, Japan is the other great repre-
sentative of Asia that possesses an army
which might, without fear of the result,
be placed opposite Prussian regiments.
It is pure folly to neglect availing our-
selves of such a valuable source of
strength as is at our disposal through
the loyalty and goodwill of our Japanese
allies. The Japanese have more than
fulfilled the bold prediction of Sir Stan-
ford Balfour 100 years ago that of all
Asiatics the Japanese were the most
likely to attain equality with Europeans
in character and capacity. They have
attained it, but what they want is uni-
versal recognition of the fact, and there
is no better way to accomplish this ob-
ject than by taking a glorious part in
the tremendous struggle which is rend-
ing much of Europe to pieces, and which
will be felt in its consequences to the
farthest ends of the earth if the Ger-
mans gain the day.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

Widening the Navigable Channel.

From the Nore up to Crayke's
the navigable channel is to be widened
and deepened to 1,000 ft. and 30 ft. at
low water; this work is practically com-
pleted up to Gravesend, opposite the
Tilbury Docks. To the Albert Dock, 14
miles further up, the same depth is to
be maintained, but the width is only to
be 600 ft. The width and depth further
up are to be 600 ft. and 30 ft. at low
water, and 20 ft. and 20 ft. at low water,
the last-mentioned figures referring to
the reach, Tower Bridge to London
Bridge.

This work will involve the removal of
20,000,000 cubic ft. of gravel, sand,
chalk, and mud; the dredging plant com-
prises the suction-dredger Lord Des-
borough, raising 2,500 tons of sand per
hour, and six bucket-dredges, with
twenty-one steam-hoppers for taking the
load down to the sea.

The docks consist of five groups. The
first, the Tilbury Docks, covers, with
their three branches for the Home, Aus-
tralian, and Atlantic passenger ser-
vices, 54 acres; 138 acres are to be
added; the main dock is to be extended to
2,200 ft., by 600 ft., and involves an
investment of 1,600 ft. to the South Quay,
and of three large transit docks, 500 ft.,
600 ft., and 650 ft. long and 120 ft. wide.
The new quay will be founded on
monthlies sunk to the bottom at a depth
of 60 ft. below existing level. The ultimate
extension will require a new entrance of
1,350 ft. by 130 ft., with 55 ft. of
water over 40 ft. the depth of high water
of spring tides in the main and transit
docks is 38 ft.

Two new dry docks and a deep-water
jetty for cargo-ships are also under
construction, says "Engineering." The
latter is designed as a double-dock struc-
ture, 1,000 ft. by 50 ft., built on re-
inforced concrete, to be equipped with
3-ton electric cranes. The new river-
side landing-stage for passengers is to
be 1,500 ft. by 80 ft.

At the Victoria and Albert Docks the
heart-centre of the docks, a very large
development scheme is in progress. The
water area, of 184 acres, is to be in-
creased by 64 acres; the depth is to be
35 ft. (ultimately 38 ft.); access is to be
afforded by an entrance-lock, 800 ft. by
100 ft., with 45 ft. of water below
Tide-gate, higher, over the sill. The
new and old docks are to be connected
by a passage, 300 ft. wide, spanned by
a swing-bridge; but ultimately a still
larger dock will be built north of the
present site.

AN IMPORTANT feature of the present
scheme is the provision on the south
side of seven jetties for the transference
of goods between ship and barge, with-
out interfering with the direct discharge
into the dock quay. A graving-dock,
640 ft. long (ultimately 800 ft.), is being
provided at the extreme inner end.
Similar improvements are planned for
the next group of docks, the East India
system, which closely adjoins the West
India, the Millwall, and Surrey groups.
The improvements of the West India
Docks, the piers of modern dock
accommodation, dating from 1802, in-
volve the reopening of the old Lime-
house Basin and Lock. At the Surrey
Docks there is ample room for further
development.

At the London Docks the chief urgent
improvement is the enlargement of the
entrance channels; a two-storey jetty,
783 ft. by 192 ft., is also being con-
structed there, the upper part to serve
as a warehouse, the lower for transit.

TURKEY'S PARLOUS STATE.

London, Dec. 31.—A Sofia telegram
states that latest advice from Constan-
tinople shows that the financial situation is
growing worse. The only remedy the
Government have in view is the issue of
five million pounds in paper money, for
which they do not possess the gold re-
quisite. They have also forced into
currency German paper money.
Military reinforcements continue, and the
navy has been emptied irrespective of na-
tionality.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BULWARK.

UNOFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE
DISASTER.

The Sheerness correspondent of the
Central News in a message passed for
publication by the Press Bureau on the
day of the explosion on H.M.S. Bul-
wark, says: Just before eight o'clock
in the morning some sailing vessels lying
in the River Medway heard the sound
of a loud explosion from the direction
of the battleship Bulwark. This was
followed by a huge volume of smoke
from the battleship and when this had
cleared away it was seen that she had
almost disappeared from view. Assis-
tance was immediately forthcoming, but
few are believed to have been saved.

This same agency's Chatham corre-
spondent, in a telegram despatched at
11.32 a.m., but held up by the Censor
for nearly seven hours, says that the
Bulwark had been, or was, taking in
ammunition, and the explosion occurred
in the magazines from accidental causes.
A further telegram from the Sheer-
ness correspondent of the Central News,
dated in at 10.35 a.m., received at
6.20 p.m., states that there was only
one explosion, the report being terri-
ble. It is stated that the explosion occurred
in the fore magazine of the Bulwark,
and that everything pointed to it being
an explosion in the ship and not due to
any external agency. Boats put off
from the wharf in the river to rescue
survivors, who were taken to Chatham
dockyard.

THE WITNESS'S STORY.

An eye-witness of the disaster who
was on a ship within a short distance
of the Bulwark gave the following ac-
count to the Press Association's Chatham
correspondent:—
"I was out breakfast at about 7.15
minutes to eight this morning when I
heard an explosion, and I went on deck.
My first impression was that the report
was produced by the firing of a salute
by one of the ships, but the noise was
quite exceptional.

"When I got on deck I soon saw
that something awful had happened.
The water and sky were obscured by
dense volumes of smoke. We were at
once ordered to the fore of the disaster
to render what assistance we could. At
first we could see nothing, but when the
smoke cleared a bit we were horrified
to find that the battleship Bulwark had
gone. She seemed to have entirely
vanished from sight, but a little later
and a portion of the huge vessel
showing about 4 ft. above water. We
took a violent look-out for the unfor-
tunate crew, but only saw two men. I
do not know whether other boats were
sent any. One of the men we saw was
dead. The poor fellow was terribly
mutilated. His clothing was in shreds.
The other man was alive, but uncon-
scious. He had a terrible wound in his
forehead.

THE DISASTER.

The Bulwark was lying near Sheer-
ness, and was taking in ammunition from
some barges at the time. I cannot say
what was the cause of the explosion.
Some say there were three powder barges
there. If so all have gone with the
Bulwark. They would have only two
or three hands on each. Immediately
after the explosion the other men-of-
war put out their torpedoes, but in
my own mind I feel sure there was no
enemy submarine about, and that the
disaster was the result of an accident."

Another eye-witness of the catastro-
phe stated that the Bulwark's band was play-
ing just before the vessel blew up. When
the explosion occurred a great volume
of flame and smoke shot into the air.
The ship seemed to split in two, and
then heeled over and sank. She dis-
appeared in less than five minutes.

According to a Sheerness message it
is thought the disaster may have been
due to a cordite explosion. The force of
this explosion shook the houses six miles
away.

A Southend telegram says many resi-
dents at Southend and Westcliff-on-
Sea, walking along the front, saw a vivid
flash, followed by a dense volume of
greenish smoke, which lasted for about
ten minutes, when all was normal. The
pier was shaken very considerably, and
the shock was felt by the hundreds of
civilian German prisoners on board
vessels anchored in Southend Roads. At
Sheerness, Southend, and Leigh win-
dows and doors rattled violently.

(At the subsequent inquiry it was
found that the disaster was caused by
an internal explosion.—Ed.)

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your as-
similative powers are decreasing.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

Supplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
fish building materials. Very
palatable.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

TUBORG BEER

Yearly Output 92,000,000 Bottles
By special appointment to the ROYAL DANISH COURT.

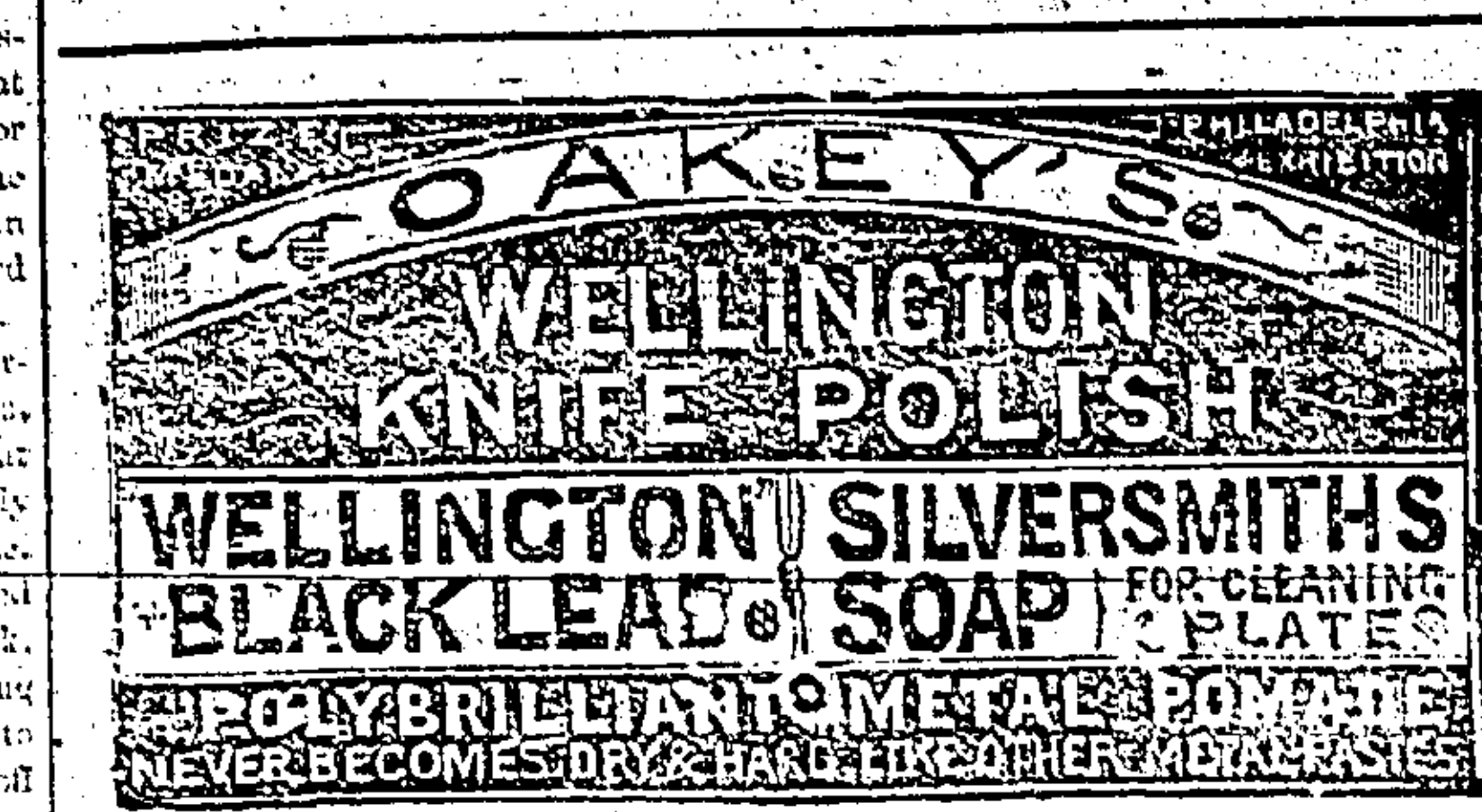
Supplied to:—"THE HOUSE OF LORDS"
and "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

SOME PRESS OPINIONS:—
"Financial News" "The superior quality of the Beer will secure a large
share of patronage."
"Sporting Life" "To those of our readers desiring a light, refreshing and
palatable drink, we can confidently recommend Tuborg Beer."
"Lancet" "The Beer is desirable light in character, showing a low alcoholic
strength, and the taste was delicately bitter; the absence of objectionable pre-
servatives and of bitter substitutes was ascertained."

OF SALE AT ALL HOTELS AND CLUBS.
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:—
MESSRS. NAM HING LOONG, WING ON CO., TY SING,
HEUNG CHEONG, KOWLOON, Etc. ETC. AND THE
SOLE AGENT,

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THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, January 8—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood, Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, January 9—

H.K. Cricket Club v. H.K. Civil Servants on H.K. C.C. Ground.

9.15 p.m.—"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince" by the A.D.C. at Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, January 10—

Field Day for Volunteers and Rascals.

MONDAY, January 11—

5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital in St. John's Cathedral.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, Jan. 15 & 16—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Chinese Furniture, Drapes etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, January 23—

1 o'clock for the Races.

SATURDAY, January 30—

3 p.m.—Garden-Fête in the grounds of the H.K. University.

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possible for it to return to its base; it would, in fact, be blown away. If, on the other hand, the base be situated on a stretch of coast-line (such as the East Coast of Great Britain) with a number of well placed stations, the risk is comparatively small; since unless the wind is directly off shore, or nearly so, it will always be possible to make some other port than that of origin; the chance of being blown away will be remote.

When the operations in contemplation are far removed from home, beyond the radius of action of aeroplanes operating from a coast station or from friendly territory, we find ourselves confronted with difficulties of a kind for which there is no parallel in land operations. Two solutions are possible. Either the machine must be capable of alighting in, and rising from, the water and riding in safety on the surface of the sea or ocean under ordinary weather conditions, and so be able to accompany and act as an auxiliary to a warship or squadron at sea, or some kind of sea-going pontoon-vessel must be devised from which machines can be launched and on whose deck they may alight. Both these schemes are evidently practicable, and each has its advantages and difficulties.

For the former scheme the most suitable type of machine would appear to be the "flying boat"—that is to say, the type in which the floatation, when riding at anchor, is derived from a hull of boat shape and of seaworthy design, with the usual "hydroplane" stepped bottom to give the necessary lift to cause the craft to rise on the water and "skin" whilst acquiring the speed necessary for flight. It is by no means certain that this single hull or boat will oust the double float at present more generally adopted, but the larger naval aircraft, weighing probably upwards of 2 tons, the single boat may be reasonably expected to prove the more seaworthy job, especially in heavy weather.

The Coxhaven exploit shows how effective such aircraft can be, and doubtless much more will be heard of them in the near future.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received from the American Consul General from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or Typhoon, E. of Formosa moving N.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

During Sir John Jordan's recent visit to Nanking his house in Peking was besieged and all his silver plate stolen.

A Chinese, who was found to have concealed in the false compartment of a trunk a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition, was fined \$350 by Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's today.

A telegram has arrived with the news that a dozen Hankow children, who were at school at Scarborough as a school, were being taken to the Westland mission, were greatly alarmed over the German bombardment.

Nightly at the Victoria Theatre some very good pictures are being shown. "Excitement," an exciting drama, and "The Blacking Actress," an amusing farce, are the chief attractions amongst a number of excellent films. On Friday next the great military picture "High Tension" and the fourth series of War Pictures will be screened.

Before Mr. Wood yesterday afternoon, a Chinese was charged with committing \$30.

Mr. G. F. Mason appeared for complainant and Mr. Faithful defended. Acting on the advice of his solicitor, defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Faithful said the man had, unfortunately, yielded to temptation.

Mr. Mason intimated that accused had offered to refund the money on the charge being withdrawn.

The Magistrate remanded the case for consideration.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

It is a good thing to remember that the work of the Chinese in the war is not being done in the best of conditions. The Chinese are being used as cannon fodder, and their lives are being sacrificed for the sake of a few dollars.

SHIP ON FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

CARGO PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

Shortly before four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the main hold of the iron four-masted barque Drumellan, which was loaded with a cargo for New York. The Drumellan is owned by the Standard Oil Company, flies the British flag, and is commanded by Captain A. Watt, who has been many years with the company. It was intended that the ship should leave Hongkong before sunset last night but a delay occurred and Captain Watt hoped to sail at daylight. However, smoke was seen issuing from the hold in the early morning and on investigation there was found to be a fire of considerable dimensions. The fire alarm was sounded and word dispatched to the Hongkong Fire Brigade, who took the Government fire boat to the distressed ship. In the meantime, several other tugs were warned and rendered assistance. A large quantity of water from ten hoses were poured into the hold, but it was not until about the outbreak was extinguished. Practically the whole of the cargo in the main hold was destroyed or damaged. The barque carried 2,900 packages, made up as follows: Cases, 15,000; casks, 2,250; kegs, 1,780; bbls, 131; straw, 250; matting 377; split bamboo 2100 and 800 other packages of merchandise.

This afternoon a representative of the "China Mail" visited the Drumellan, which had been towed alongside the quay at Takoo Dock. The cargo was being discharged hastily, and two fire boats were pouring streams of water into the fore hold from which belched forth clouds of smoke. The after hold had been flooded and was now being pumped out. The Fire Brigade, there and Capt. Watt worked heroically in the face of tremendous difficulties. Several of the Japanese crew entered the fore hold to discharge the smouldering cargo and one after another was overcome by the fumes; exhausted and unconscious they were taken up on the after deck where oxygen was given them. Fireman Cotton with similar experience, notwithstanding that he was not wearing a helmet. He too was taken to the after deck, and revived with first aid assistance.

It was ascertained that internal combustion was probably the cause of the fire, yet during the salvaging operations of the burning cargo there were two explosions. Fireman O'Connell sustained serious injuries and a Japanese, who was working with his trousers on, was burnt on the body. Capt. Watt, interviewed, said he had received instructions to sail last night. He had obtained all necessary clearance papers and his ship was ready to start. It was in readiness to start when the fire broke out. About four o'clock the master of the tug, Capt. Watson, said that by the time the boat had been towed out to permit the tug returning before sunset. It was then decided to sail at daylight to-day. About 4 p.m. Chief Officer Sperry noticed smoke issuing from the chain locker and at once summoned the ship was on fire. He notified the captain, who immediately ordered rockets as signals of distress and lighted blue lights on deck. These signals were, however, not noticed by the Water Police patrol and the Captain sent his own boat as a signal to the police.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AGAINST CONTRACTOR.

Inferior Lime Mortar.

Mr. Wood delivered an important judgment this morning in a charge under the Building Ordinance against Lam Doo, a building contractor of 4, Greene Street, of using inferior lime mortar.

The judgment was as follows:—
I have convicted the defendant in this case of using lime mortar of an inferior quality on the 4th December in the construction of the wall of a new building on Inland lot No. 1577, contrary to section 104 of Ordinance No. 1903.

The sample of lime mortar concerned in the summons after the usual test, broke at a tension averaging 92 lbs. Lime mortar which breaks at that tension is not good lime mortar.

After convicting the defendant I found a difficulty in deciding what penalty to impose. Evidence has been given that lime mortar which breaks at any tension less than 25 lbs. is not good mortar for substantial work, but that the Building Authority does in practice condone the practice of using lime mortar breaking at slightly over 10 lbs.

I have therefore to take into account the following facts:—(a) that the Building Authority is accepting, under this Ordinance, lime mortar which is below the standard of good mortar (viz. 25 lbs. tension); (b) that, in considering whether to institute prosecutions in this case, the Building Authority has in practice adopted an arbitrary standard which the ordinance itself does not authorize (viz. 10 lbs. tension); (c) that, in the present case, though the prosecution has been instituted and a conviction obtained the Building Authority is authorising the work done with this mortar to remain and has not asked for an order to have it demolished.

It appears to me unsatisfactory that in the circumstances a heavy penalty should be imposed on the defendant.

In the other hand the architect received a warning that the mortar in use on these walls was unsatisfactory and the mortar has deteriorated in quality instead of improving since the warning was given.

I shall therefore impose a fine which will be a severe caution to the defendant in this matter. The fine is \$50.

ACTION BY A HOUSE-KEEPER.

In the Summary Court this afternoon Miss M. D'Almeida of 83, Wanchai Road, sued J. D. F. Mulder, manager of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., claiming \$113.74, made up of \$83.74 money paid for and on behalf of defendant and at his request, \$15 for one month's wages, and \$15 one month's wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. F. Mason for defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said plaintiff acted as a housekeeper for Mrs. Mulder, and before she left for England in May it was arranged that during her absence she should stay as housekeeper at a salary of \$15 a month. Plaintiff ordered provisions and generally superintended the servants and catering until July 25, when she was dismissed. She received in all sums amounting to \$200 to pay bills, but when she left there was an amount of \$83.74 owing to a Chinese contractor. Plaintiff had ordered the goods from him personally, though the account was made out in the defendant's name, and as he pressed her for payment she gave him an I.O.U. When she left plaintiff handed defendant the account, and he gave her \$50, for which plaintiff gave a receipt. Another document had been produced by the other side, but it was denied that plaintiff signed it. When she was dismissed she was forbidden to go into the drying room, where certain of her belongings were taken when Mr. C. F. Mason went to live at the house.

His Lordship said he did not see how plaintiff was liable for the money owing to the contractor.

Mr. Gardiner explained that by giving an I.O.U. plaintiff had made herself responsible, but the bill was made out in both names.

His Lordship observed that if the plaintiff recovered the money the contractor might also put in a claim supposing plaintiff did not pay.

Mr. Gardiner said he understood that the contractor had already issued a writ against plaintiff.

Plaintiff said it was at first suggested that she should board Mr. Mulder and Mr. Mason for \$40 a month each, but she did not accept these terms and continued at a salary of \$15 a month.

She started her housekeeping duties on May 1, and on July 25 was dismissed without notice, on reason being given. Before she left on July 25 she gave Mr. Mulder the bill owing and he gave her \$50, but this was not sufficient to pay the contractor's bill or her salary for July.

Mr. Mulder refused to let her go into the drying room to get her winter clothing. She went to Mr. Mason's office about a dozen times about this matter but could get no satisfaction, and when she went to the bank to see Mr. Mulder he "waved her out." Since the writ was issued some of her goods had been returned.

Cross-examined, plaintiff said Mrs. Mulder suggested that she should live at the house; she did not suggest herself that because she was there so often she should occupy a boy's room that was not used. She paid all the bills from May 1st. She could not account for the contractor's bill for goods supplied from May 1 to 20, amounting to \$85, which amount Mr. Mulder paid; she had paid all the household bills, but could not remember them in detail now. It was not her suggestion that she should enter for Mr. Mulder and Mr. Mason for \$40 a month each and Mr. Mulder did not say that he did not consider this amount sufficient.

She admitted that she had not paid three bills incurred in July amounting respectively to \$83, \$80 and \$10, and when asked what she did with \$110 given her by Mr. Mulder during the month, said it was not given to her. Plaintiff denied that there was trouble between herself and the servants while she was in the house.

Plaintiff also denied that on July 23 Mr. Mulder told her that as she was Mrs. Mulder's maid she could continue to occupy her room and receive \$15 a month, but that she could not receive these terms if she refused to accept them. Mr. Mulder drove her out. She signed a receipt for \$50, but not the stamped receipt produced by the other side. That all Mr. Mulder's liability was discharged, though the writing looked like hers. The document she signed was unstamped, and was a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of \$50.

The hearing was adjourned till Wednesday afternoon January 13.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. H. Sharp, K.C., who went home in August for a brief holiday, is on his way out again.

Mr. W. Siegler, of Messrs. Reis and Co., is leaving for home next month on a year's holiday.

We regret to learn that Dr. Moore, of the Medical Department, has had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from diphtheria.

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REVIEWS.

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR.

The Home publishers have been busy lately producing books bearing directly or indirectly on the great struggle. Among the most interesting the following may be mentioned:—

How Germany Makes War: By General F. von Bernhardi. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton: 2s. net.

A Scrap of Paper: The Inner History of German Diplomacy by Dr. E. J. Dillon. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton: 1s. net.

Germany's War Machine: Being a Collection of Speeches and Writings by the Best Known of Germany's Leaders. A. W. Shaw Co., Ltd.: 2s.

War and The Empire: By Col. Hubert Foster, R.E., William and Norgate: 5s. 6d. net.

First Lessons in War: By Professor Spencer Wilkinson: Methuen and Co., Ltd.: 1s. net.

The Kaiser: 1830-1914. By Professor Stanley Shaw: Methuen & Co., Ltd.: 1s. net.

Home Life in Germany: By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick: Methuen & Co., Ltd.: 1s. net.

HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR.

Bernhardi's governing idea, we learn in a prefatory note to this volume, is that war is a "biological necessity" for the German people and the principal goal of their policy. The book helps us to understand the necessary conditions from the German point of view, of the great war that is now being engaged in. The book it might truly be said, has been written for this war with an eye to the actual battlefield now being fought over, and that it represents the views of the men who formed this war on Bernhardi's principles at the moment which Germany thought most favourable to the German powers. The author deals with his subject under the following heads:—
"The Secret of Modern War," "Armies," "Modern Arms and Appliances," "The Importance of Cavalry," "Note on the March of Great Armies," "Self-Reliance," "Method and Command," "Attack and Defence," "The Object and the Conduct of War," "Time, Space and Direction," "Principles of Command," "Some Conclusions on Naval Warfare," "Retrospect and Prospect." Bernhardi's recognised position as a great exponent of the art of modern warfare gives his work a prominence over similar works by other German writers on the subject, and the following extracts indicate the views expounded.

The philosophy of Prussianism is summed up in the following sentences from the introduction:—
"One prominent importance as a civilising nation is plain to everybody since the German clans have joined hands to form one powerful State. But we can only carry out successfully these supreme civilising tasks if our humanizing efforts are accompanied and supported by increasing political power as evinced by enlarged colonial possessions, extensive international commerce, increased influence of Teutonic culture in all parts of the globe. If we wish to gain the position in the world that is due to us, we must rely on our sword, reinforce all weakly visions of peace and the following extracts indicate the views expounded.

On P. 23 the author congratulates France on having suffered comparatively little in 1870-71, owing "to the broad-minded humanity with which the Germans conducted the war. But of the future, he adds, "it is not at all certain that others will manifest an equally high moral standard"—therefore, presumably, Germany decided to forestall them by abandoning moral standards of all kinds. On P. 42 a careful calculation of how to manipulate bugs comes of me, the writer concludes that, after all, "the numbers decide the battle," a statement which can be interestingly illustrated by many examples in the present war all going to prove that in spite of mechanical perfection in the drilling and marshalling of vast numbers of men, the personal equation counts for as much as ever it did. On P. 101 the author emphasizes the urgent necessity of abandoning close formations in face of modern fire—perhaps the one vital part of his teaching which the German infantry has never been able to persuade itself to accept; and in the chapter "Attack and Defence" he has some interesting passages on the moral advantages of the attacker's lot as compared with the defender's.

This leads, indirectly, to the most remarkable passage in the whole book. Bernhardi is discussing the duty of a man who is obliged to admit the inferiority of German armaments to those of at least one other Power. How to redress the balance is the great question and hence this amazing doctrine.

Especially at the beginning of the war and sometimes in peace time—if there is no other way of defending oneself against superior forces—it will be advisable to attack the enemy by torpedo and submarine boats and to inflict upon him unexpected losses.

The italics above are ours, the whole passage throwing a new light on the exploits of the Koenigin Louise. The saying that "All's fair in love and war" admits of very wide extensions once war has begun. But seriously to advocate the use of the most heinous and dishonourable means, Germany can hardly be surprised that she finds a world in arms against her, against her, for while such principles govern Germany, whatever danger she may fancy she has to fear from others, there is no fancy about the dangers they have to fear from her.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

Such is the title taken by Dr. F. J. Dillon, the famous Correspondent at Petrograd of the London "Daily Telegraph." The book deals succinctly and ably with what let up to the great conflict and explains the inner history of German diplomacy. It is a book that must be read by all students of knowing Germany's real attitude and aspirations.

WAR AND THE EMPIRE.

In this valuable book Col. Foster sets forth that Imperial Defence includes the defence of the British Isles as well as the outlying Dominions, the principles

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SPORTING.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Jan. 5, Results: Victoria Rangers, 11; St. George's, 3-4; Mr. J. M. Lee, 1-0; Diocesan v. Lam Hong Club, 0-0; 2-3, Mr. R. A. N. v. St. George's, 1-0; Police v. Navy, 11-0; Mr. J. Casey, 1-0; Club v. R.I.A., 4-1; Mr. F. W. Eager, 1-0.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE:—
DIVISION I.
P. W. D. L. F.
R.U.A. 4 2 0 2 8
Club 3 1 1 1 3
Navy 4 1 2 1 3
Police 3 0 1 2 2

DIVISION II.
P. W. D. L. F.
St. Joseph's College 2 2 0 0 4
Diocesan 1 1 0 0 2
Lam Hong Club 2 1 0 1 1
Queen's College 2 0 1 1 1
Confucius 2 0 1 1 1
University 1 0 0 1 0
Lunatic 1 0 0 1 0
Victoria Rangers not yet played.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
New Steamers Completing for the Far East.

The Blue Funnel Line (Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool) continue enlarging their fleet. Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock, have just launched for these owners the Alton, a steel screw cargo and passenger steamer designed for the eastern service. Length 470 ft., breadth 56 ft., depth 35 ft. 3 ins., with forecastle, long bridge and poop. According to the Weekly Commercial News, while primarily intended for cargo carrying, the Alton's capacity being about 10,000 tons, accommodation is provided for native passengers and for a limited number of first-class. There are 21 derricks, serving seven batches and worked by seventeen winches; one of these derricks is capable of lifting forty-five tons. A cellular double bottom is fitted throughout, and there are two deep tanks for water ballast. She will be rigged as a two-masted schooner. The construction is on the older system, leaving clear holds. Electric light, insulated throughout, includes a searchlight for the Suez Canal. The accommodation for first class passengers, officers and engineers is fitted with houses on the bridge deck. The long forecastle is fitted-up for the native passengers. A wireless telegraph is provided. The machinery consists of triple expansion engines and boilers, the cylinders being 31, 31 and 35 by 60 inch stroke, steam supplied by two double-ended and one single-end boilers, having a working pressure of 150 lbs., and fitted with a forced draught. This machinery will give a speed of 15 knots.

are being applied in the present struggle and the principles which should be worked for in the future. He explains why we must pour troops into the Continent and treat incidents like the deportations of the "Enden" as of but minor importance, if we are to defend ourselves effectively. The author's official experience in Australia, Canada, the United States and at home peculiarly qualifies him to write on this subject, which he treats in a most interesting and instructive manner under the following heads:—
"The British Empire," "The Defence of the Empire," "The War at Sea," "The Factor of Sea Power," "The Action of the Army," "The Action of the Empire in War," with the following appendices:—
"The British Empire," "The Sea Power of the World," "British Trade," "Naval Strength of England," "Shipping Required for Transporting War," "Cost of War."

THE KAISER.

This biographical sketch of the German Emperor is an abridgement and revision of the author's large illustrated volume entitled "William of Germany" published in 1913. An additional chapter has been added, bringing the history of the Kaiser down to the present time. The work tells of the young prince, his accession, his court, the "Maturer Emperor" and the Emperor and the War, and imparts much that is valuable and interesting in explaining the part played by this remarkable individual.

GERMANY'S WAR MANIA.

This is a very useful compilation, appropriately described as "The Teutonic point of view" officially stated by her leaders: a Collection of Speeches and writings by the German Emperor, the German Crown Prince, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, General von Helmoltz, General von Blomberg, General von Goltz, General von Clausewitz, Professor von Treitschke and Professor Dabrowski. The collection is judiciously made and enables the reader to form a clear conception of Germany's ideas and aspirations regarding expansion.

HOME LIFE IN GERMANY.

In this book, Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick presents a most interesting and instructive account of German home life, which she, a German by birth, though a British subject by virtue of her marriage and by choice, knows thoroughly. The authoress discusses such subjects as "Children," "Schools," "The Education of the Poor," "Housewives," "Food," "Shops and Markets," "Expenses of Life," "German Sundays," "Inns and Restaurants," "Summer Resorts," "How the Poor Live," etc., and on all of them she writes with a fullness of knowledge, without having recourse to too much pedantic accuracy, that is most delightful and instructive. The reader soon perceives the many differences in general outlook that exists between the British and the German and, in consequence, more clearly comprehends the nature of the present great struggle. Whereas the British will tolerate only the minimum of official interference in daily affairs, the German submits to such interference to what seems to us to be an intolerable extent. Mrs. Sidgwick has a delightful sense of humour and lightens her pages in a most attractive way. This little book is sure to appeal to all who wish to have an insight into German home life and who have much pleasure in recommending it.

All the books above mentioned can be obtained at the local booksellers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE RUSSIANS HEAVILY DEFEAT THE TURKS.

A COMPLETE ARMY CORPS CAPTURED.

THE TAKING OF STEINBACH BY THE FRENCH.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN THEATRE.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 3.30 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states that throughout the 3rd inst. no important change took place on the left bank of the Vistula. Desperate fighting occurred on the night of the 2nd inst. in the Bialystok region, where the Germans forced a Russian trench, but were immediately dislodged.

The enemy abandoned six guns and lost a number of men who were taken prisoners.
The Russians made further progress in Galicia, capturing over a thousand prisoners. They also captured members of the Staff of the Austrian Column and their documents.

RUSSIANS COMPLETELY ROUT THE TURKS.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 4.30 a.m.
A Petrograd message says the Russians have gained an important success over the Turks at Ardagan, in Trans-Caucasia, completely routing the enemy.

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 5.35 p.m.
A Petrograd communique states:—We had a decisive victory over the Turks at Sarikamish, capturing the entire Turkish Ninth Army Corps. The pursuit continues. Elsewhere the Turks are in full rout.

AN ARMY CORPS CAPTURED.

9 p.m.
The victory over the Turks was complete. The General Commanding also captured three Divisional Commanders and we are vigorously pursuing another Corps which scattered.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICAN EXPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.
A Washington telegram says it is understood that assurances have been given here that Great Britain will not interfere with shipments of copper to Italy if they are consigned to reputable firms and shipped in Italian vessels. Shipments to Sweden and Norway also will not be interrupted.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is reliably informed that Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's Note will be satisfactory. It will promise some concessions, but deny the right of America to demand others.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

THE TAKING OF STEINBACH.

LONDON, January 3.30 a.m.
A Paris Communique says that there has been very violent fighting in Upper Alsace and in the region of Cernay. The French last night lost but subsequently recaptured the neighbourhood of the church at Steinbach, and this morning they succeeded in carrying the whole village. For a short time the French lost possession of the German works which they had captured to the west of Cernay, but the Germans were unable to hold the ground and the position therefore remains in the hands of the French.

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

A Paris Communique states:—In Belgium despite the state of the ground, our infantry progressed along the dunes facing Nieupoort. We won, in the region of St. Georges and at different points, 200, 300 and 500 metres of ground, carrying houses and trench formations.

Belgian artillery at several places silenced German batteries.
We entirely stopped the enemy's sapping in the region of Notre Dame De Lorette to the west of Lens, thanks to our mortars and grenades.

The Germans at Lille exploded one of our trenches and seized it, but an immediate counter-attack made us masters of the situation again. There was no infantry action from the Oise to the Vosges. There has been artillery fighting in the regions of Craonne and Rheims. Our batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's position in the valley of Suippes, as well as in the region of Perthes and Beaunejour and the same occurred in Argonne and on the Heights of the Meuse. We captured in Alsace a village to the south of east of Cold du Bonhomme. Our gains obtained on the Thann road have been maintained, and our heavy artillery two kilometres to the east of Upper-Burnhaupt silenced the enemy.

HAVAS TELEGRAM.

Jan. 4, 1.15 p.m.
Canonading was particularly violent on the Aisne and in Champagne, and our batteries again proved their superiority. We took up several points of d'Appert in Bertines and Mesnil les Huris regions. We continued to progress in Leprêtre Wood and carried important heights West of Cernay, repulsing a counter-attack. We took up a church in the neighbourhood and also the cemetery of Steinbach.

Amsterdam.—French aviators dropped bombs on drill fields at Etterbeek near Bruxelles, destroying part of a drillable shed, and killing several soldiers.

Nish.—Artillery destroyed an enemy aeroplane flying in the direction of Pozarevo. The aeroplane fell on the Austrian bank of the Danube.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Official Telegram from French Government via Peking.)

The 3rd inst. was a calm day from the sea to the Oise. Artillery duels prevailed at a few points of the front.
French heavy artillery, opposite Noulletres, silenced German batteries. Violent cannonading took place on the Aisne and also in Champagne where the French batteries proved their superiority, firing the enemy's reserves.

French troops took up in Perthes-Mesnils les Huris several points of d'Appert.

In Upper Alsace they carried important heights West of Cernay.

In the Cernay and Aspach regions there was very violent cannonading. The French artillery silenced a German Battery.

MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK.

A German Merchant Cruiser Active.

LONDON, Jan. 5.
The German steamer Otavi has arrived at Las Palmas having on board 93 sailors belonging to the British steamer Bellevue and three French ships which have been sunk by the German merchant-cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

[The Bellevue was a steel vessel of 2,450 net and 3,814 gross tonnage, built at Scotland in 1906. She was owned by the Bellevue Steamship Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Ed.]

BRITISH NAVY STILL WAITING FOR THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Admiral Jellicoe, writing to his brother, says:—We spent Christmas day waiting for the Germans, who did not appear. But we maintained full time for Church, although the whole time we were cleared for action, all the men being at their guns.

WAR NEWS.

REPAIRING THE GOEBEN.

Petrograd, Nov. 27.
News from Constantinople, via Odessa, mentions that over 100 German mechanics are working on the cruiser Goeben, damaged in a recent battle, and it is hoped that she will be commissioned again in three weeks. Her speed will permanently be reduced by two knots, owing to the damage to her boilers.

BELGIAN RECRUITS.

Montreal, Nov. 25.
The Belgian Consul here today issued an appeal to all his countrymen in Montreal to respond at once to the call to arms. Belgians up to 40 years of age will be accepted for the call. The call is being issued simultaneously over this continent in response to the need for recruits for the Belgian army.

THE ETHICS OF WAR.

An Officer's Ideal.

At the burial of the late Captain Norman Leslie, the Prince of Wales read the following extract from a letter which the unfortunate officer had written to a friend while at the front. The magnificent spirit of British officers is well illustrated in its passages. It is as follows:—
"Try and not worry too much about the war. Individuals cannot count. Remember we are writing a new page of history. Future generations cannot be allowed to read of the decline of the British Empire and attribute it to us. We live our little lives and die, and to some are given the choice of proving themselves men, and to others no chance comes."
"Whatever our individual faults, virtues, or qualities may be it matters not; but when we are up against big things let us forget individuals and let us act as one great British unit, united and fearless. Some will live and some will die, but count not the loss. It is better far to go out with honour than survive with shame."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

How to find something for the German prisoners of war to do, is a question which is preoccupying the French Government. There are now about 100,000 men interned in various towns in southern and western France. Many of them belong to some skilled trade, but to employ them at their own craft, would aggravate the situation of French unemployed and give rise to protests from trade unions. It has been decided to use a large number of prisoners as dock labourers in various ports loading and unloading ships of commerce, in place of local men serving with the army. After the cost of their keep has been deducted, they will be given what they earn to buy tobacco and other small comforts.

REFUGEES FROM GERMANY.

Seven thousand refugees, mostly members of wealthy German families, have arrived in Geneva from Munich recently. They declare that the city is in a state of consternation, owing to the reported approach of the Russians, and that business is at a standstill.
In the Duchy of Baden the reservists of the years 1891-94, now mostly men of forty-five years of age, have been called. These reservists, who are rated to number about 350,000 are being distributed in the forts along the Rhine to replace the younger men there for active service.

GERMAN OFFICERS FOR TURKEY.

Germany continues to send naval and military officers to Constantinople. Twenty-eight of them passed through Innsbruck recently, coming from Munich.

SHIPBUILDING BOOM.

One of the results of the war has been a great boom to the shipping centres. In the North of England the yards have been booked for 200,000 tons of new shipping, while on the Clyde alone orders have been given for 60,000 tons.

A GRAND DUKE'S GIFT.

Grand Duke Michael of Russia has presented to the French army 1,000,000 pairs of shoes, which had been ordered from a Wehrer, Mass., factory at an average price of 12/- per pair. Some enormous orders for shoes for the Russian army have been placed in America.

PRISONERS AT WARSAW.

The Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Agency sends the following despatch:—
"Long columns of German prisoners are passing through this city. Among them many of the Prussian Guard. Many wounded have their hands and feet frozen and lack warm clothing."

GERMANY DRILLING SCHOOLBOYS.

Twelve thousand schoolboys between the ages of 15 and 17 have been enrolled as volunteer recruits in Berlin. They have divided into twenty companies, and their military training is proceeding with all possible speed. It is intended that they shall take the field next spring. Many of them are still under sixteen years. In the province of Brandenburg, including Berlin, a total of 60,000 school boys have been enrolled as volunteer recruits.

EXPORT PROHIBITION.

An Order-in-Council has been passed prohibiting the export from Canada of rubber and graphite except to the United Kingdom and other British possessions.

GIRL GUIDES.

Since the outbreak of war girls in all parts of the Empire have been expressing their desire to become members of the Girl Guides Organisation. The difficulty experienced is to find sufficient ladies to devote their time to forming and looking after companies. No more useful work could be done, for the aim of the organisation is to train the girls to be good citizens by teaching them such subjects as house-keeping, first-aid, sick nursing, cookery, how to look after children, etc.

EXPORT OF GOLD FORBIDDEN IN TURKEY.

A Constantinople telegram states that the export of gold from Turkey has been prohibited, and the keys of safes belonging to foreign depositors in banks must be delivered to the authorities.
Interest on the Public Debt can only be paid in Constantinople, so as to prevent the export of gold to hostile States.

A GALLANT WELSHMAN.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer for conspicuous bravery whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force:—
No. 7133
Fuller, 2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry on Sept. 14, near Chivry, on the Aisne, by advancing about 100 yards to pick up Captain Haggard, who was mortally wounded, and carrying him back to cover under very heavy rifle and machine gun fire.

CABLE CUT BEFORE THE WAR.

It will be remembered that there was an interruption of cable communication with Japan early in August last. As the interruption took place at 6.40 a.m. on Aug. 3, within fifteen minutes of an earthquake shock felt in Kingston, the breaking of the cable was at first attributed to natural causes. The Governor reports, however, that it has been ascertained by the captain of the cable-repairing ship that the cable was unquestionably cut, not severed by earthquake. Hostile cruisers had been in the neighbourhood of Jamaica a few days before the war. It will be noticed that the cable was cut before the declaration of war.

FASTIDIOUS GERMANS.

A gentleman just back from Ghent tells the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" that the Germans there are getting fastidious in their requisitions. They have demanded gloves worth 18/- a pair. They have also called for 20,000 cigars at 7/- each, and 2,000 cigarettes at 1/- each. The list of demands finishes with 20,000 bottles of the finest champagne, and all the pincenes which can be secured. This gentleman heard that the Germans were in secret busy engaged on defensive works on high ground about ten kilometres from Ghent.

WIRELESS WAR NEWS.

A wireless despatch of 800 words will be sent each week by the Canadian Government to the clergy of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to keep the islands informed of the latest war news and other world events. The despatches will be read to the congregations each Sunday morning from December 5 to May. The demand of the natives for war news

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOUSE OF LORDS IN SESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.
The House of Lords will meet today (Wednesday) for a two days' session, and some interesting statements are expected in relation to the war.

SERIOUS FLOODING IN THE THAMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.
After the wettest winter on record, the floods in the Thames have reached alarming proportions. An emergency committee has been formed at Maidenhead to consider the serious position of the town, which is threatened with the collapse of the dam.

(Wah Tse Yai Po's Service.)

PEKING, Jan. 6.

FORMER CANTON OFFICIALS IMPEACHED.

Alleged Misappropriation of \$2,000,000.

Several hundred Cantonese merchants have jointly accused three former high officials in Canton of having appropriated Government funds of over \$2,000,000 to their own uses during the change of the currency notes.

1 LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The History Recorder has compiled a list of various foreign histories showing the success and failure of certain governments. It has been sent to the President as a sample for China's new Government.

A GERMAN DEMAND!

The German Minister has demanded an indemnity for the damage done to the Kichow and Esian railway.

THE LAND TAX.

The Land Tax will be enforced on property within twenty H of commercial ports and within ten H of any railway station.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

FIELD DAY 10TH INSTANT.

Pull throughs and flannellets must be carried to clean rifles after firing blank ammunition.
Members of the Corps residing at Kowloon will parade at 8.30 a.m. at the Ferry Wharf. The Senior Officer present will take charge and will report to the Commandant for orders on his arrival.

TRANSFERS.

Privates W. R. Cawald and G. Grott from E. K. V. R. to Engineer Company dated 5.1.15.
Pte. W. S. Batcock from Engineer Co. to Left Section M. G. Co. dated 6.1.15.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 7th instant. 8.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.

Remainder, skirmishing under Company Commanders.

DETAIL.

Orderly Officer, 2/Lieut. Cunningham. Orderly Sergeant, Corpl. Shenton. British Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery.

To furnish Guard to-morrow No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co.

A GAMBLING RAID.

Nineteen Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood today with gambling at 68, Third Street. The raid was made by Chinese detectives who found a crowd of men squatting round a mat gambling. Several tried to escape through the window and others hid themselves under the bed and in cubicles.
Serge. Pain said that defendants, who lived at the house, had been gambling there for the last five or six months. Defendants were each fined \$1.

caused the Government to authorise the reopening of the Marconi wireless station there, which was closed soon after the war began.

After the mail steamer to the Magdalen Islands suspends its weekly trips the people will see no newspapers until next May, and will be completely isolated for five months. The Government will prepare a censored letter to be transmitted by the radio operator at Pictou, Nova Scotia, to the operator on the Magdalen Islands.

DISTRESS IN AUSTRIA.

From Dec. 1 all schools in Trieste and the surrounding districts were closed. The majority of the teachers have been called up, being men of the last Landsturm. The levy has absolutely cleared the whole country of men, causing terrible desolation and misery among the population, which is poor enough even in normal times.

Viennese manufacturers are unable to obtain coal through the ordinary channels and have been forced to appeal to the Minister of Public Works to use his special powers, which he holds for emergencies. The Minister has accordingly ordered colliery owners in the district of Glatz and Karwin to furnish 70,000 tons forthwith.

Vienna's daily consumption of coal in winter is 10,000 tons, and although the cold weather is only just beginning, the shortage of coal is already very perceptible. Stocks are exhausted and difficult to replenish, owing to the diminished output of the mines and the lack of transportation facilities.

VICTORIA THEATRE

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In 4 parts: 4000 feet long.

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"We have visited the Chifud-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Company's Works at Takamizaka and find that they are situated on a mountain-side, the source of the spring from which Tansan flows in the open country and amidst ideal surroundings for the output of a pure water. We find that the works in all departments are not only under excellent supervision, but are so arranged by nature as to render any contamination practically impossible. The absolute cleanliness of all the conditions in and about the works especially impressed us. The water itself we have thoroughly tested, and we find that it is free from bacteria or organic matter of any kind, and we have pleasure in certifying that Tansan is the purest natural mineral water in Japan."

(S1.) K. Kato Tambo, Pres. Tokyo University, Dr. of Pharmacology.
(S2.) Dr. Kotozo Nishizaki, Dr. of Pharmacology, National College of Medicine, Dept. of Health Inspection Bureau, Dept. of Home Affairs, Tokyo.
(S3.) Rianko, Lohzu, Dr. of Pharmacology, National College of Medicine, Dept. of Health Inspection Bureau, Tokyo.
(S4.) Matsui, Hiyayama, Dr. of Veterinary Medicine, National College of Veterinary Medicine, Tokyo.
(S5.) Dr. Kanzi Hattori, Assistant of the Medical Dept. of the Tokyo Imperial University, Bachelor of Pharmacology.
(S6.) Fukusaburo Ando, Inspector of Druggists, Tokyo.
(S7.) K. Kuroshima, Managing Director, Mineral and Natural Water Laboratory, Tokyo.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.—

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO | DATE |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| LONDON, via Suez Ports | ARCADIA | Shanghai | 19th Jan. (See Special of Call) |
| SHANGHAI | NUBIA | London | 17th Jan. |
| LONDON, via Suez Ports | NANKIN | Shanghai | 10th Jan. |
| SHANGHAI | MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA | London | 20th Feb. |

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.
All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under the British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.
F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

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All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleet are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.
Each Trans-Pacific 'Empress' connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express train and at Quebec with the Company's Atlantic Mail Steamers.
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| do | do | do | £55. |

MONTREAL—Intermediate service—First class railway, second class Atlantic, via Canadian Atlantic Port—£43.
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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, Government Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop Over'—privileges at the various points of interest on route.
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

| FROM HONGKONG: | FROM COLOMBO: |
|---|----------------|
| 25th January. Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" | 17th February. |

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

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From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS", End February.

First Class Accommodation for Passengers.

Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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| Steamer from Hongkong: | On or about | Connecting at Calcutta with | on or about |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| NAM BANG | 6th Jan. | A Steamer | end of Jan. 1915 |

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| Sailing | Tuesday, 12th Jan. | Noon | Tuesday, 12th Jan. | 1 p.m. | Tuesday, 12th Jan. |
| Returning | Wednesday, 13th Jan. | 1 p.m. | Wednesday, 13th Jan. | 1 p.m. | Wednesday, 13th Jan. |

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| TENYO MARU..... | 22,000-21 knots..... | Tuesday, 26th Jan. |
| * NIPPON MARU..... | 11,000-18 knots..... | Tuesday, 9th Feb. |
| SHINYO MARU..... | 22,000-21 knots..... | Tuesday, 23rd Feb. |
| CHIYO MARU..... | 22,000-21 knots..... | |

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
at 10.30 A.M.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | * Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. | |
| Steamers via Shanghai | leaves at Noon. | |
| " " " Manila | " at 10.30 A.M. | |

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from VANCOUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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| Steamer. | Displacement Tons & Speed. | Sailing. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| KIYO MARU..... | 17,200-15 knots..... | Saturday, 9th January. |

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| FOR | STEAMERS | TO | DATE |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI | YINGCHOW | Shanghai | Jan. 7, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | SHANGHAI | Shanghai | Jan. 8, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | LIANGCHOW | Shanghai | Jan. 10, Daylight |
| HAIPHONG | SUNAN | Shanghai | Jan. 11, at 10 a.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & LOILO | CHINTRA | Shanghai | Jan. 12, at 4 p.m. |

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Foa | STEAMERS | To Sail |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| FOOCHOW & SHANGHAI | WINGSANG | THURSDAY, Jan. 7, Daylight |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | LIENSUNG | THURSDAY, Jan. 7, Daylight |
| TIENTSIN via WRIHAIWEI | CHONGSHING | THURSDAY, Jan. 7, Daylight |
| HAIPHONG | TAUSANG | THURSDAY, Jan. 7, Daylight |
| KOBE | FAUSANG | FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at Noon |
| SHANGHAI | HANGSANG | FRIDAY, Jan. 8, Daylight |
| SANDAKAN | MAUSANG | FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at Noon |
| SHANGHAI | SEANG | SUNDAY, Jan. 10, Daylight |
| MANILA | TUENSANG | MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 8 p.m. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | KUTSANG | TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at Noon |
| SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA | CHUNSANG | THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at Noon |
| SHANGHAI | CHOYSANG | THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at Noon |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 p.m. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kutsang, Namung & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yafung, Kumang, and Sutsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei & Tsingtau.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

| For | Steamer | Date of Departure |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| LONDON | "RADNORSHIRE" | 21st January. |

TRANS-PACIFIC 'SHIRE' AND 'GLEN' JOINT SERVICE.

| VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, | TACOMA & PORTLAND | 'GLEN' & 'SHIRE' | Date |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | 16th January. |

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. 'ORISIA', 5,425 tons Capt. Redfern, R.N., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE & MOJI on 10th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

SHIPPING



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, COLUMBO, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ARCADIA, Captain S. BARNUM, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 19th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship 'Adonia' from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Goods, and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the S.S. 'Kutub' due in London on 25th February, 1915.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

FROM PORTLAND, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship 'MERIONETHSHIRE'.

The above steamer, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for consignment, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 9 a.m. on 30th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hard and/or extra harden Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown and all goods remaining in Godown undelivered on 8th instant, at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All chests and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 8th instant at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 10th January, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1914. 1844

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 10, 1914.

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